

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## A HARBINGER OF PEACE.

The State Democratic Executive Committee Recommends an Oath of Fidelity, and that the Differences of the Last Campaign be Ignored.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, January 5.—The State Democratic executive committee met to-night at 8 o'clock.

The temper of the most prominent delegates before the meeting was that the committee had no prescriptive right to determine who could or could not vote at an election of the Democratic party. The opinion was held that the State Democratic Convention was the political legislative department, and that the committee is as much bound by the laws of the Convention as the individual voter. It was further held that the question of the qualification of voters is a matter to be settled by each county convention, and in the first instance by the various Democratic clubs. For instance, at the coming May conventions to elect delegates to a convention to choose delegates to the National Democratic Convention the question can be settled as to whether the delegates to such county conventions were elected by "white Democrats," this phrase being taken from the State Constitution. The committee on credentials at each county convention can determine from the club rolls whether delegates were chosen in accordance with this sole qualification laid down in the State Constitution.

The committee members whose opinions are here given substantially were opposed to the committee assuming to make or organize laws for the exclusion of any class of voters. Their preference was in accordance with the views expressed by Senator Irby as chairman of the committee, which were published in The News and Courier in December last, and in which this whole question was first given to the public. He then stated that he was disposed to throw no obstacle in the way of a consolidation of all the Democrats in the State, with special reference to those who voted against the Tillman ticket in 1890.

The committee assembled at 11.45. The result of its action with reference to voting qualifications for 1892 is contained in the following resolution, which passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that all white Democrats who shall first present themselves for membership in any subordinate Democratic club, or who shall offer to vote at any primary election to be held by the Democratic party, shall first take the following oath: "That he is a Democrat and will support the nominee of the Democratic party nominated at said election."

Resolved further, That all candidates for any office in the Democratic primary elections shall pledge themselves to abide the result of the Democratic primaries, the candidates for State officers to the State executive committee, the candidates for county offices to the county executive committee respectively.

And resolved further, That it is the sense of this committee that in the interest of peace and a united Democracy no Democrat shall be excluded in said primary because of differences during the last State election.

## THE SUMTER CASE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The Sumter contest also came up and was settled by the committee seating Mr. H. R. Thomas, representing that faction of the Democracy of which Mr. D. E. Keels is county chairman, by a vote of 20 to 5, the negative votes being J. C. Haskell, Ira B. Jones, of Lancaster; O. C. Jordan, of Aiken; D. E. Finley, of York, and D. A. J. Sullivan, of Charleston. The question was disposed of by a committee of three, consisting of J. W. Gray, of Greenville; Neal, of Anderson, and J. D. Montgomery, of Marion.

The report was unanimous to the effect that prior to the September Convention of 1890 there was no organization of the Democracy of Sumter County; that subsequently thereto the State executive committee instructed P. P. Gaillard to reorganize the county Democracy, which instructions were disregarded by Mr. Ingraham's faction, and on the other hand Mr. Thomas' faction did attempt to comply with the orders of the committee in that they held a meeting, ordered a primary, and nominated Mr. Thomas as a member of the State committee; that in the primary so ordered it was majority that the Thomas faction had a majority of the voters of the county. On these grounds the sub-committee reported in favor of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas argued his own case. At the first convention nothing was done other than delegates to the August Convention, by way of compromising, were represented on that for the election of the Convention. The next convention, Mr. Gaillard, who had refused to take part, sent a separate building and, recently, sending their delegates to the Convention. Mr. Gaillard called that convention, and Mr. Thomas faction had been declared in violation of the Convention, failing to comply with the acts of the Gaillard faction. That he, Ingraham, on behalf of Mr. Thomas, had no right to the effect of the Convention, and the difficulty and factions, the

Hughson committee and Keels committee should each appoint a man, these two to select a third, order a primary and leave the settlement of the question to the people. This resolution was referred to the above sub-committee with the result stated. Mr. Thomas' argument covered the whole ground and history of the campaign of 1890.

**RULES FOR THE PRIMARIES.** Messrs Ira B. Jones and Dr. Pope were appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations to govern the primary elections to be recommended to the county conventions for adoption. The chairman was instructed to issue a call for a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, the Convention to be held on the 3d Tuesday in May.

**A QUESTION OF TASTE.** The question which produced most argument in committee was an amendment to the resolutions above offered by Mr. Jones, of Lancaster, that in the interest of peace and harmony all Democrats be permitted to participate in the Democratic primaries. This amendment, which was finally adopted, was opposed by Col. Haskell, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Stanland and Mr. Sullivan.

Col. Haskell said that it was equivalent to offering a pardon to those who opposed Tillman, and that it would be considered as and resented as an insult. In the course of his speech he said that there was no man in the State more opposed to the action of Gen. A. C. Haskell in 1890 than he was, or who labored harder to prevent it. While he considered the course of the Tillman people as irregular in method, yet when the August Convention passed without a fight against them on this ground, and when the nominations were made in September he considered that the time for opposition had passed.

Col. Duncan said that, in his opinion, the victors could be magnanimous, and that it were best to leave out the amendment. That a large faction of respectable and intelligent men in Union had voted against the nominees; that when he took the stump he had to fight his friends and members of his family. He would oppose it and vote against it.

The negative vote was four—Haskell, Stanland, Sullivan and Duncan. One of the last resolutions passed was the following: That the representation in the next Democratic Convention be made by the members of the General Assembly, and that the representation be based upon the House of Representatives be upon the apportionment under the Act of the last Legislature.

The following committee members were sent to-night: Abbeville, A. W. Jones; Aiken, O. C. Jordan; Anderson, W. A. Neal; Barnwell, N. H. Stansell; Berkeley, T. W. Stanland; Charleston, D. A. J. Sullivan; Clarendon, M. C. Galluchat; Darlington, John M. Waddell; Greenville, J. W. Gray; Kershaw, T. J. Kirkland; Lancaster, Ira B. Jones; Lexington, F. C. Coughman; Laurens, J. L. M. Irby; Marion, J. D. Montgomery; Newberry, Sampson Pope; Richland, Willie Jones; Union, D. P. Duncan; Williamsburg, T. C. Willoughby; York, D. E. Finley; State at large, John C. Haskell.

One of the members of the committee, and who is high up in the councils of the party, said that there would be no further differences of opinion between the Alliance and the movement, and that the "goose was hanging high."

Mr. N. H. Stansell, the sergeant-at-arms of the House, gave an elegant supper to-night to Senator Irby, Speaker Jones, Dr. Pope, Mr. Bates, Gen. Gray, Mr. Neal and Mr. Coughman.

M. F. T.

## INCENDIARISM IN LAURENS.

A Diabolical Attempt to Burn a Boarding House.

[Special to the State.]

LAURENS, Jan. 8.—Incendiaries set fire to Mrs. Richardson's boarding house, near the corner of Harper and Laurens streets, at 12 o'clock last night, but a boarder discovered the flames before they had made much headway, and they were extinguished without much damage.

The incendiaries went under the house and saturated the timbers with kerosene. The oil can be seen on the timbers now. A beer bottle containing kerosene was found on the spot, and inmates of the house say that the dining room, under which the flames were kindled, was filled with smoke and the odor of burning oil. There were eighteen boarders in the house, some of whom had not gone to bed.

In this case the evidences of incendiary are unmistakable, and, in consideration of the early hour, it was a remarkably bold attempt.

Our people are distressed at the frequency of the fires, and a feeling of general uneasiness prevails.

**The Milk Turned Sour.** I will not tell you her name, but one of the neighbors says that during her brief visit the other day milk turned sour. Her countenance looks a yard long. She sighs perpetually. The cloud on her brow is deep. If beaten out thin, I believe it would cover the sky. Her voice is doleful, and her eyes show no radiance. Her wrinkles are numerous. She is a sorry picture, and all because she is the victim of one of those complaints common to women. Her system is deranged. She needs a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This will eradicate thoroughly those excruciating periodical pains and functional weaknesses incident to her sex, and at the same time build up and invigorate her whole system by its health-imparting influence. A trial bottle will convince.

## THE PARTY CONSTITUTION.

Adopted at the September Convention, 1890.—The Executive Committee Elected for Two Years.

Below we copy from The Herald and News of September 18, 1890, the constitution of the Democratic party adopted by the September convention of that year, and also the State Executive Committee elected at the same time.

### The New Constitution.

Article I. There shall be one or more Democratic clubs organized in each township or ward, each of which clubs shall have a distinct title—"The Democratic Club,"—and shall elect a president, one or more vice presidents, a recording and corresponding secretary, and a treasurer; and shall have the following working committees, of not less than three members each, viz: A committee on registration, an executive committee, and such other committees as to each club may seem expedient.

Article II. The meetings of the clubs should be frequent after the opening of the canvass, and some member of the club or invited speaker deliver an address at each meeting, if practicable.

Article III. The president shall have power to call an extra meeting of the club, and one-fourth of the members of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article IV. The clubs in each county shall be held together and operated under the control of a county executive committee, which shall consist of one member from each club to be nominated by the respective clubs and elected by the County Convention, but these powers to the said executive committee do not carry with them the power to pass upon the election of members to the County Convention or their qualification to sit as members, for this power belongs to the members of the convention through the appointment and action of a committee on credentials, whose report shall be acted upon as to the members of the convention may seem proper. The executive committee, when elected, shall appoint its own officers and fill all vacancies which may arise when the convention is not in session. The tenure of office of the executive committee shall be until the first Monday in May of each election year, at which time the county convention shall be called together to reorganize the party. Every Presidential election year these county conventions in May shall elect delegates to a State Convention called for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Democratic Convention and to elect the members of the National Democratic executive committee from this State; and such State Convention shall exercise no other power. This State Convention shall be called by the State executive committee to meet every Presidential election year in May, and the State Democratic Nominating Convention shall be called by the State Democratic executive committee to meet on the third Wednesday in September of each election year.

Article V. County Democratic conventions shall be composed of delegates elected by the several local clubs, one delegate for every twenty-five members and one delegate for a majority fraction thereof, with the right to each county convention to enlarge or diminish the representation according to circumstances. The county conventions shall be called together by the chairman of the respective executive committees under such rules, not inconsistent with this constitution, as each county may adopt, and when assembled shall be called to order by the chairman of the executive committee, and the convention shall proceed to nominate and elect from among its members a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and treasurer. The clubs recognized by the respective county conventions which sent delegates to the State Convention which met on the 13th day of August, 1890, shall be recognized as the only legal clubs: Provided, however, that any county convention may permit the formation of a new club or clubs by a two-thirds vote of its members: Provided further, that in all cities with a population of 5,000 and over there may be two clubs in each ward; they shall be organized in obedience to this constitution as are the clubs elsewhere in this State, and in organizing said clubs they shall have representation in the County Conventions respectively, as said conventions shall declare in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Article VI. The State Nominating Convention for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers in 1892 and thereafter, and for electors for President and Vice President in the same year and every Presidential year thereafter, shall be composed of delegates from each county in the numerical proportion to which such county is entitled in both branches of the General Assembly, said delegates are to be chosen by primary elections to be held on the last Tuesday in August of each election year, the delegates to be elected to receive a majority of the votes cast. At this election only white Democrats shall be allowed to vote, except that negroes who voted for Gen. Hampton in 1876 and who voted the Democratic ticket continuously since may be allowed to vote. The club rolls of the party shall constitute the registry list and shall be open to inspection by any member of the party, and the election under this clause shall be held and regulated under the Act of the General Assembly of the State, approved December 22, 1888, and

any subsequent Acts of the Legislature of this State. Second primaries, when necessary, shall be held two weeks later.

Article VII. The officers of the State Convention shall be a president, one vice president from each Congressional district, two secretaries and a treasurer.

Article VIII. The State executive committee shall be composed of one member from each county, to be selected by the respective delegations and elected by the convention. When elected said executive committee shall choose its own officers, shall meet at the call of the chairman or any five members, at such times and places as he or they may appoint. The member of the National Democratic executive committee from South Carolina shall be elected by the May State Convention in 1892 and every four years thereafter, and when elected shall be ex-officio a member of the State executive committee. Vacancies on said State executive committee by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the respective county executive committees. The State executive committee is charged with the execution and direction of the policy of the party in the State subject to this constitution, the principles declared in the platform of principles and such instructions by resolution or otherwise as the State Convention may from time to time adopt, and shall continue in office for two years from the time of election or until the assembling of the State Nominating Convention, which meets in September of each election year. If any vacancy occurs on the State ticket, or for electors, by death, removal or other cause, the committee shall have power to fill the vacancy by a majority vote of the whole committee.

Article IX. When the State Convention assembles it shall be called to order by the chairman of the State executive committee, a temporary president shall be nominated and elected by the convention, and after its organization the convention shall proceed immediately to the election of permanent officers and to the transaction of business. When the business has been concluded it shall adjourn sine die.

Article X. There shall be a primary election in each Congressional district in this State on the last Tuesday in August, 1892, and every two years thereafter, to nominate candidates for Congress, to be conducted and managed as hereinbefore provided in the election of delegates to the State Convention. The vote to be received, tabulated and announced by the State executive committee, to the chairman, of whom the result is to be transmitted by the respective county chairmen by the first Tuesday in September 1892, and every two years thereafter. The election for solicitors of the different circuits shall be by primary, subject to the same rules and regulations, and to be announced in the same way as before set forth for Congressmen.

Article XI. Before the election in 1892, and each election year thereafter, the State Democratic executive committee shall issue a call to all candidates for State offices to address the people of the different counties, of the State, fixing the dates for the meetings and also inviting the candidates for Congress and for solicitor in their respective districts and circuits to be present and address the people. At such meetings only the candidates above set forth shall be allowed to speak.

Article XII. It shall be the duty of each county executive committee to appoint meetings in their respective counties to be addressed by the candidates for the General Assembly, and for the different county offices, all of whom, including trial justices, shall be elected by primary on the last Tuesday in August of each election year under the same rules and regulations hereinbefore provided.

Article XIII. Each County delegation to any State Convention shall have power to fill any vacancy therein.

Article XIV. This constitution may be amended and altered only by the State Nominating Convention which meets in September of each election year.

Article XV. Any County failing or refusing to organize under the provisions of this Constitution shall not have representation in the State Democratic Convention.

Abbeville—J. E. Todd; Aiken—O. C. Jordan. Barnwell—G. Duncan Bellinger. Beaufort—James S. Reid. Berkeley—W. W. Stanland. Charleston—D. A. J. Sullivan. Chester—A. G. Brice. Chesterfield—W. C. McCreight. Clarendon—M. C. Galluchat. Colleton—A. E. Williams. Darlington—H. E. Early. Edgefield—T. H. Townes. Fairfield—O. W. Buchanan. Florence—R. W. McCown. Georgetown—J. Harleston Reed. Greenville—J. W. Gray. Hampton—A. M. Youmans. Kershaw—J. R. Goodall. Lancaster—Ira B. Jones. Laurens—John L. M. Irby. Lexington—H. A. Meetez. Marion—J. D. Montgomery. Marlboro—J. B. Green. Newberry—S. Pope. Oconee—S. Y. Stribbling. Orangeburg—R. O. Lowman. Pickens—J. K. Kirkley. Richland—Willie Jones. Spartanburg—S. T. D. Lancaster. Sumter—D. E. Keels. Union—G. D. Peske. Williamsburg—A. H. Williams. York—R. T. Riggins.

Immediately after its organization the committee held a meeting and elected J. L. M. Irby chairman, G. Duncan Bellinger secretary and Willie Jones treasurer.

## BLOWS FOR THE BLOWER.

Colonel Keitt Begins to Review Tillman—Caustic Comment on What Was Said and What Has Been Done.

[From the Greenville News.]

The condition of the people is deplorable and is rapidly growing worse. On one side we are threatened with financial disaster. On the other demagogues in their greed for office are "blowing" the flames of sectional and factional hate. Intelligent and virtuous men alone can save us. No heed should be given to unclean men—they are the lepers of society and bring disaster and ruin.

Five years ago B. R. Tillman made his appearance before the public as the advocate of an agricultural and mechanical college, which was necessary to place the farmers on an equality with other classes and on the road to prosperity. The farmers met in convention in Columbia in April, 1886, under his leadership for the purpose of taking steps to establish such a college. Tillman declared he wanted no office—that all he desired was to be a trustee of such an institution. The writer was a member of the convention and was in full sympathy with the movement, as he always has been and is with every thing looking to the advancement of the agricultural interest. The convention had not adjourned thirty days before the press of the State announced as a fact Tillman had sold out the farmers' movement to Dawson.

When the State convention met in the summer Tillman held a caucus of the farmers' movement delegates and tried to get them to vote for Sheppard, a lawyer, Dawson's candidate against Richardson, a farmer. As Tillman had been taking delight in abusing lawyers his course was conclusive with many, that what the press stated was true—that he had sold out to Dawson.

The writer lost confidence in him and reluctantly consented in 1890 to support him. He did not do so until he was assured Tillman was an all-arounder and after he heard him speak at Newberry, where, among other things, he made the following pledges, not one of which he has kept. He said: "If you elect me governor the first message I send to the legislature I will ask them to reduce the salaries of all the State officers." Earle said: "But you will be elected and they can't reduce yours." Tillman replied: "I don't care if they do." Did he send that message to the legislature? No. Why not? was he "blowing."

He said "fellow citizens you know nothing about your State government. You have been ruled by aristocrats since the days of the Lords Proprietors. If you elect me governor, I will ask the Legislature to print ten thousand copies of the Comptroller-General's report and I will send them all over the State, and you will then know what is being done." Did he make this request? No. What excuse has he for failing to do so? Was he "blowing?"

He said, "Fellow citizens, if you elect me governor I will save you \$100,000." Was he blowing? How now stand matters? Instead of saving the State \$100,000 he has lost the State the first year of his administration near \$1,000,000. He has put us on the down grade. Matters are serious, and under his administration they are growing worse very fast. By his bad management of the phosphate interest the estimate is, he will have lost the State \$168,000 on royalty at the end of the fiscal year, March, '92. When he went into office the bonds of the State were at a premium of about 5 per cent. Now they are worth only 38 cents on the dollar. By their depreciation he has lost the State about \$700,000. The public debt, amounting to millions of dollars, is due next year and will have to be paid or refunded. Georgia refunded her debt at 3 per cent, and ours ought to be refunded for the same or less. The signs are a Tillman administration can not refund it except at a high interest, if at all. Capitalists have no confidence in an administration headed by a man who recently said, "I did a great deal of blowing last summer. I don't recollect all I said." Blowers never inspire confidence in anybody.

When the Legislature, realizing the scarcity of money and the straits to which the people are reduced, extended the time for the payment of taxes to the 20th of February, Tillman refused to approve it. He is in a soft place. He has feathered his nest and cares not a stiver now for the people, only for their votes. He saw very differently when he had no gloves.

In the campaign of 1890 Tillman denounced all who received free passes on the railroads as bribe takers and said they were "tamed." He must have been "blowing." It is alleged that he rode on free pass No. 1 and the rail roads and express companies carried everything free for him and he has not denied it. By his silence he pleads guilty. The legislature fixed him on the free pass business. He has to pay now like other people when he rides on the cars; hence his abuse of the members of the legislature in his speech a few nights ago at Laurens. He is mad. He calls for a legislature of henchmen to execute his orders. As the executive, if he can he will seize all the powers of the other departments of the government and use them for his own benefit. He aspires to be a Palatine.

Popular government with such men in office can not long survive. In his speech at Laurens, opening his campaign for this year in vilification and abuse, he surpassed even what he said in 1890 when he swung round the circle. Then he was plain B. R. Tillman. Now he is chief magistrate of the State.

Farmers of the State what do you think of our governor whom we elected? I own I am ashamed I voted for him and will never do it again. He has deceived us intentionally and badly and has proven himself to be a fraud. Tillman, realizing he has not made good a single pledge he gave us during the campaign of 1890, that he brought great pecuniary loss upon the State, that his administration has been a failure and the people feel and know it, is now trying to fasten the blame on the legislature.

Farmers, merchants, business men, citizens, all, let us come together. Let all of our efforts be for the common good and general welfare. Our once proud old State sorely needs the services of every good and loyal citizen if our Christian civilization and homes are redeemed and saved from the vile. Let every one do his duty to God and his country. Banish all personal preferences. Let every community be closely scanned and men, clean, capable and loyal to principle alone, be selected and elected to office. Elect them whether they want the office or not, and tell them they must serve. If this is done all will be well—the State will be redeemed and saved, the people again united and happy and Tillman quietly laid away with eight following his political corpse to its last resting place—six pall bearers and two mourners, Irby and Shell.

Respectfully,  
ELLISON S. KEITT.

## Better and Better.

"Better than grandeur, better than gold, Better than rank a thousand fold, Is a healthy body, a mind at ease, And simple pleasures that always please."

To get and keep a healthy body, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a remedy designed to not only cure all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, but keep the body in a thoroughly healthy condition. It eradicates all impurities from the blood, and overcomes Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Bloating, Pimples and eruptions disfigure, under its use, and your mind can be "at ease" as to your health.

## WILLIAMS WON'T EMIGRATE.

He Will Stick to Greenville and the "News"—A Victim of "Fakes."

[Editorial in Greenville News.]

The editor of the Greenville News does not know on what fact, if any, the report of his purpose to go back to Virginia in a short time is based, or what motive, if any, there was in spreading that report. He is, however, under obligation to the author of it. The State and the Spartanburg Herald print the rumor and add comments which are more than kind. The editor of the News has read these with much the same pleasant feeling that a man must have in reading a particularly flattering obituary notice of himself while he is yet alive. He takes this opportunity to express his cordial thanks to his co-laborers who have spoken so warmly of him. \*

In justice to all concerned, it is well to say that neither Colonel Hoyt nor Mr. Williams knows anything of the suggested arrangement. They have never considered or discussed anything of the kind. Mr. Williams has had no proposition from any Richmond newspaper and has not made application to any and has no present purpose of going away from Greenville. For personal reasons he does intend at some time in the future to return to Virginia, where he was born, and a statement by him to that effect may have been misunderstood and have caused the story above given. He has much work to do, however, before he can begin to think of removal. It may be ten years, or longer, even.

The next development regarding the editor of the News will be awaited by him with keen interest. Some months ago he was announced as a candidate for Congress; he was next astonished to learn that he had become a mental and physical wreck from the use of liquor and opium; from way out in Oklahoma Territory he received inquiries concerning his experience at Dwight, whither he was reported to have been sent as a chronic inebriate; now he learns that he has a job which he had no knowledge of and is about to emigrate contrary to his own purpose.

There is a good deal of fun in all this and it does no special harm, but it is just as well to have the facts known.

## The Proper Method.

[Greenville Daily News.]

The best way in the world to make hard times is to sit still; say they are hard, depress everybody and chilvery movement in the direction of enterprise. A good method of chasing hard times away is to get a move on us, cultivate confidence in our future and keep things going.

## How to Get Thin.

The only safe and reliable treatment for obesity, or (superfluous fat), is the "Leverette" Obesity Pills, which gradually reduce the weight and measure. No injury or inconvenience. Leaves no wrinkles—acts by absorption.

This cure is founded upon the most scientific principles, and has been used by one of the most eminent physicians of Europe in his private practice "for five years," with the most gratifying results.

Mr. Henry Perkins, 29 Union Park, Boston, writes: "From the use of the 'Leverette' Obesity Pills my weight has been reduced ten pounds in three weeks and my general health is very much improved. The principles of your treatment are fully indorsed by my family physician. In proof of my gratitude I herewith give you permission to use my name if you desire to do so."

Price \$2.00 per package, or three packages for \$5.00. By registered mail. All orders supplied direct from our office.

The Leverette Specific Company, 339 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

## THE COLUMBIA CLUB WINS.

The Supreme Court Decides That no Municipal License Can be Charged for the "Distribution" of Liquor Among the Members.

[Register, 8th.]

The Columbia Club has won and the city of Columbia has lost. The Supreme Court decided the much talked of Club case adversely to the city yesterday, and in the future the Club can furnish their members with liquors of all descriptions without paying toll to the city treasury.

Justice McGowan rendered the opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Justice McIVER. Justice Pope did not hear the evidence.

The principal points in the decision are as follows: "The question, whether social clubs, which raise the money by contributions and then distribute refreshments among its own members, are liable to a license tax for retailing spirituous liquors, has been considered by many of the courts of the country, both in England and America. The cases seem not to be in accord. We have examined many of them in the hope of being able to reconcile them, but have found it impossible to do so. We think, however, that much of the seeming conflict arises from two causes: When the alleged club as a matter of fact is not bona fide what it purports to be, but is a mere device to evade the law against retailing without a license. In all such cases, of course, they are liable. And, second, from the difference in the terms of the various acts upon the subject, each court construing for itself the laws and regulations of its own State.

"In the case before us the difficulty first above indicated is not in our way, for it has been considered and formally found that the Columbia Club is a bona fide social organization for the uses and purposes declared in its charter.

"The question then is whether under our laws, properly construed, the City Council of Columbia had the right to require the Columbia Club to take out a license of \$200 for the year 1891, and to pay a fine of \$20 for not having done so?

"There are two kinds of licenses," the Judge continues, one known as a 'business license,' and the other as a 'liquor license.' With the first the case has nothing to do, as it is conceded that the club is not engaged in any business.

"We have only to do, then, with the liquor license, and it seems that all the different provisions of our law upon the subject are collected in Chapter 4 of the General Statutes.

"Section 1736 provides that all cities and towns shall have power to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors to keepers of drinking saloons and eating houses, apart from taverns.

"Section 1745 provides, among other things, that the persons engaged in retailing liquors must expose their license to public view, and the liquors shall be sold in a room fronting a public street, without curtains or other device to prevent the public from having a full view of what is transpiring within.

"Now, considering these provisions together, what construction should be placed on them? They are penal in their nature and should be strictly construed. Is it not perfectly manifest that, by the terms used, the Legislature did not intend to embrace social organizations, such as the Columbia Club, but, on the contrary, the true intent and meaning of all these provisions was to include only 'the keepers of drinking saloons.'

With reference to the city ordinance, passed December 22, 1890, requiring clubs to pay the regular license, the opinion holds that the ordinance must be construed in subordination to the general law on the subject.

The court holds that distributing liquors among its members does not constitute a sale by the club.

Many cases were cited in support of the opinion.

## THE GIRLS' COLLEGE.

Organization of Board Completed.—Bids to be Invited for Its Location.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, January 6.—The trustees of the South Carolina Industrial and Winthrop Normal College met again this morning and transacted a large amount of business. Dr. A. H. Fuller and A. H. Patterson appeared to-day and qualified.

The temporary organization as affected yesterday was continued until a permanent organization can be had and rules and regulations adopted.

Mr. Mayfield, Dr. Joynes and Mr. Brazeeale were appointed a committee to prepare such rules and laws.

Resolved, That after the visitation and inspection of the Winthrop Normal College made this day the board desires to place on record its views of the efficient work and excellent condition of the Winthrop Training School under its present management, and its acknowledgment of its valuable gift to the State on behalf of the former trustees as an important factor in the future of the Industrial and Normal College.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the chairman of the former board.

The committee appointed to recommend measures concerning the property and temporary management of the Woman's College reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president and other officers of the late Winthrop Training School be, and are hereby, requested to act as such in their respective positions and at the same salaries as in the Winthrop Training School until the close of the present session.

Resolved, That an executive committee of two, of which the president of the Winthrop Training School shall act as chairman, be appointed to superintend the ordinary business of the Winthrop Normal College till the close of the present session.

Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized to accept and receipt for all moneys and other property of the late Winthrop Training School, as tendered by its board of trustees and now by Act of the Legislature, the property of the State Industrial and Woman's Normal College.

Resolved, That this executive committee be further authorized to employ till the close of the present session an additional teacher at a salary not to exceed \$60 a month.

Dr. Joynes and State Superintendent Mayfield were appointed as this executive committee, Prof. Johnson being chairman.

Mr. Buist offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as soon as practicable after the final selection of the College site and the election of the additional trustees, as provided by the Act of the Legislature, the board do proceed to the election of a president, whose term of office shall begin at such time as may then be determined by the board. The committee on advertisement reported:

"That in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature notice is hereby given that the board of trustees of the South Carolina Industrial and Woman's Normal College will meet in the Executive chamber on March 9, 1892, at 10 A. M. "The Act provides that the board of trustees shall see that the bids for the location of the institution are fully secured, and shall give thirty days' notice in three newspapers published in the State before finally locating said institution.

"It also provides (Section 8) that for the purposes of the Act the authorities of any county or city or town may appropriate from their funds money to secure the location of this institution, and may hold an election to take the sense of the qualified voters upon subscription or no subscription of a definite sum to be paid in money or bonds, and if a majority of the qualified voters shall vote for subscription, the authorities shall have power to raise the subscription in money or bonds which they may issue, etc.

"All bids must be sent to the chairman of the board and be in such shape that upon acceptance by the trustees they shall constitute a binding contract, upon which the money can be realized as needed.

"B. R. Tillman, Chm'n Board Trustees.

"W. D. Mayfield, Secretary."

The terms of the trustees were determined by lot at follows: Dr. Fuller and Mr. Brazeeale, two years; Dr. Joynes, A. H. Patterson, four years; D. W. McLaurin, W. N. Elder and Mr. Buist, six years each.

On motion of Dr. Joynes the existing rules for filling vacancies in the Winthrop Training School were maintained.

The board then adjourned to meet on March 9, 1892, unless sooner convened by the chairman.